

The Director

March 6, 1946

D. M. Ladd

COMINTERN APPARATUS (COMRAP)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION LABORATORY (1)
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA (CINRAD)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Pursuant to your instructions, summary memoranda in the above two cases have been prepared for dissemination to Admiral William D. Leahy of the White House, to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, and to the Attorney General, Tom C. Clark. It was necessary to prepare completely new summary memoranda on the two above cases in view of the fact that the memoranda previously prepared are replete with Bureau sources, investigative techniques, and policies.

It should be noted that the memoranda summarizing the information developed in connection with the Cinrad case of necessity includes certain information directly developed by the Manhattan Engineer District, inasmuch as the Counterintelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District had direct responsibility for the physical security of the atom bomb project and for the investigation of the direct employees of the project. This fact is specifically pointed out, as you will note, in the attached transmittal letters, which is believed advisable in view of the fact that much of the policy and activity in connection with this investigation was the direct result of the operations of the MED and, further, in order to forestall any possible allegation that in including necessary information in this memorandum developed by the Manhattan Engineer District, the Bureau is attempting to capitalize upon the activities of that organization.

ACTION:

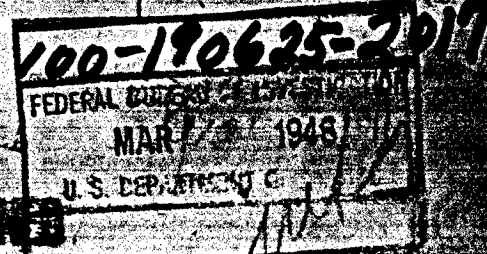
Attached for your approval is a 35-page summary memorandum dated March 5, 1946, concerning the Comintern Apparatus, a 33-page memorandum dated March 5, 1946, concerning the Communist Infiltration of Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California, and personal and confidential letters of transmittal to Admiral Leahy, Secretary Byrnes, and the Attorney General, enclosing copies of these memoranda. If you approve, it is suggested that the attached letters and the enclosures thereto be personally delivered.

Attachment

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WKH:WMLJ

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DATE 12/3/81 BY SP7 Mac/jdc
CRP 56,261



The Director

March 6, 1946

D. M. Ladd

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION (CINRAD)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION LABORATORY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA (CINRAD)
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a 35-page summary memorandum dated March 5, 1946, concerning the Communist Apparatus, a 33-page memorandum dated March 5, 1946, concerning the Communist Infiltration of Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California, and personal and confidential letters of transmittal to Admiral Leahy, Secretary Byrnes, and the Attorney General, enclosing copies of these memoranda. If you approve, it is suggested that the attached letters and the enclosures thereto be personally delivered.

Attachment

1cc
A. Tamm
Rosen
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Belmont
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

WHL:SRJ

100-190625-2017

March 3, 1946

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class. & Ext. By *SP7 Mac/mde*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *12/3/91*

Comp #561,201

THE COMINTS APPARATUS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *class*
DATE *12-8-81*

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 GJA/ML*
ON *1-6-99*
429853

PART I

Cover Page **CONFIDENTIAL**

100-190625-2017

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March 5, 1946

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THE COMINTERN APPARATUS

INTRODUCTION

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Intensive investigation of Communist and Soviet activities in the United States has established the extensive utilization by representatives of the Soviet intelligence services of members of the Communist Party, USA, as couriers, mail drops, espionage aides, and actual espionage agents. Prior to the public dissolution of the Communist International (the Comintern or Third International) in July, 1943, official Soviet representatives utilized the services of the Comintern Apparatus in recruiting loyal Communists in this country and other countries for "special work," i.e. intelligence and related operations. The Comintern Apparatus is a phrase used by Soviet representatives and Communists generally to indicate the organizational setup within the Communist Party structure that is more or less under direct instructions from Moscow through Party and Soviet channels and which is utilized by Soviet representatives in this country for various special purposes including intelligence and related operations. (S)(u)

After the formal dissolution of the Communist International, there appeared to be little appreciable variation in the Communist personnel utilized by the Soviet Union in the United States, and in addition individual Soviet representatives having contact with American Communists did not change their tactics in any material way as a result of the alleged dissolution of the Comintern. (S)(u)

The only procedural change, indicated in the Spring of 1944 originally by Victor Kravchenko, a former inspector of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C., who broke with the Soviet Union, was that a high-ranking representative of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - Bolshevik) was attached to each Soviet representation in foreign countries for the purpose of controlling the political life of the official Soviet personnel and possibly for additional political purposes. (S)(u)

In the Fall of 1945 this information was confirmed by Igor Sergeie Guzenko, former code clerk in the Office of the Soviet Military Attache, Ottawa, Canada. Guzenko stated in this connection that the representative of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was responsible for liaison with the Communist Party of the country in which he was stationed and that through this representative the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was able to issue instructions and supervise the activities of that Communist Party or, of course, any other Communist Party in countries where such representatives (S)(u)

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are stationed. Guzenko stated that the representatives above described of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and their assistants have taken over the functions of the Comintern Apparatus, at least where Soviet political matters are concerned. (X)(u)

It has been determined by investigation that the Soviet Union has in the United States four intelligence organizations, the oldest and largest being the Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD). The NKVD is known to handle personnel investigations, security of Soviet establishments, counter-espionage, and counterintelligence both in the Soviet Union and abroad and actual direct operational espionage, apparently in all fields. With regard to operational espionage, the activities of the NKVD are known to overlap upon occasions those of the last two intelligence agencies of the Soviet Union, the Intelligence Department of the Red Army and the Intelligence Department of the Red Navy. (X)(u)

The fourth intelligence organization is the so-called "Political Section" (apparently the Political Section of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks), headed as noted above by the Soviet representative of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. (X)(u)

In connection with the intelligence operations originally and so far as can be determined down to and including the present time, the Soviet Union has relied to a very large extent upon the members of the Communist Party, USA, for assistance in this field. Members of the Communist Party, USA, have been placed at the disposal of the Soviet agents of the Soviet Union through the Comintern Apparatus and probably through its successor organizations as above noted. (X)(u)

There are definite indications that for a time the Communist Party, USA, as well as the Communist Party in Canada (now the Labour Progressive Party of Canada) were utilized for channels for information. Sometime in 1944, however, a decision was apparently reached to remove the official Party organization in the United States from the channel of communication, and the individual espionage agents or informants were consequently gradually taken over directly by Soviet representatives.

This tactic was followed during the latter period of Earl Browder's "deviation" from Marxist-Leninist theory during 1944. Whether it had any political significance so far as the Party in this country is concerned is not at the present time definitely known. However, according to an admitted Soviet agent, who was active for many years in a Soviet espionage parallel aimed at the penetration of the United States Government, the espionage (X)(u)

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activity under the supervision of the NKVD, which dealt primarily with information received from Soviet agents within the United States Government, was channeled during the period above mentioned directly to the Soviet Union through representatives of Soviet Intelligence without direct reference to the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, USA. (S) (u)

Another factor to be considered in this apparent change of administrative procedure may have been the inspection of Soviet espionage facilities in the United States which was conducted during 1944 by representatives of the NKVD and the Intelligence Department of the Red Army and which apparently resulted in the recall and transfer of a considerable number of Soviet Intelligence representatives in the United States during the Summer of 1944. (S) (u)

The information set out below constitutes a summary of the phases of Soviet espionage in the United States at the present time closely identified with the Comintern Apparatus and the successor intelligence operations of the Soviet Union, grouped under the heading of the Comintern Apparatus for purposes of identification and convenience. (S) (u)

THE NELSON-ZUBILIN MEETING OF APRIL 10, 1943 (S) (u)

Through the intensive investigation being conducted concerning the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the San Francisco area and particularly through the related investigation of Steve Nelson, who in 1943 was a National Committeeman of the Communist Party residing in Oakland, California, and an important Communist functionary of many years standing, it was ascertained that on April 10, 1943, Nelson was visited at his home in Oakland, California, by Vassili Zubilin, Second Secretary, Embassy of the USSR, Washington, D. C., who has now been definitely indicated by investigation to have been the head of the NKVD apparatus in the United States from 1942 until his recall to the Soviet Union in August, 1944, after the inspection above referred to conducted by representatives of the NKVD and the Intelligence Department of the Red Army. In connection with his intelligence operations, Zubilin is known to have used the cover name "Cooper." (S) (u)

At the time of this meeting on April 10, 1943, with Steve Nelson, Zubilin was actively working with the Comintern Apparatus. At the time of this contact Nelson advised Zubilin that his work on behalf of the Apparatus had been predicated upon a note from Moscow which had been brought to him by a courier from New York. Nelson told Zubilin that Earl Browder, then secretary and titular head of the Communist Party, USA, was fully cognizant of the fact that he, Nelson, was engaged in secret work for the Soviet Union. (S) (u)

Nelson discussed thoroughly with Zubilin various personalities (S) (u)

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engaged in work for the Comintern Apparatus on the West Coast using for the most part their cover names in referring to them. The activities in this connection which were not being conducted to Nelson's satisfaction were contacts with Japanese Communists in the W.R.A. Relocation Centers and the handling of literature and other documents being transmitted to points in the South Pacific by Communist seamen couriers. During this meeting with Zubilin, Nelson also discussed with him thoroughly what were vaguely described by Nelson as "Russian activities" to distinguish them from the political and propaganda work of the Comintern. Nelson pointed out in connection with these activities that a number of the officials of the Communist Party, USA, including William Schneiderman, Secretary of the Communist Party in California, and Carl Winter, head of the Party in Los Angeles, California, were alarmed by the fact that Soviet representatives were wont to approach Party members in California and give them specific assignments, presumably of an espionage or related nature, instructing them to say nothing to their superiors in the Communist Party concerning the assignments given them by Soviet representatives. It was recommended by Nelson to Zubilin that in each important city or state the Soviet Union have but one contact who was truly trustworthy and who should handle all contacts with Communist Party members who were to be given special assignments by Soviet representatives. (S)(u)

At the time of this meeting Nelson also complained to Zubilin about the efficiency of two persons working for the Apparatus who were later identified as Getzel Hochberg and Mordecai Rappaport. Shortly thereafter Hochberg and Rappaport were released of their Apparatus duties and transferred to other cities from those in which they had been working - Hochberg from New York City to Detroit and Rappaport from the San Francisco Bay area to Los Angeles, California. (S)(u)

During this discussion, Zubilin paid to Nelson a sum of money, the amount of which is not known but which apparently consisted of ten bills or bundles of currency. (S)(u)

Vassili Mikhailovich Zubilin, with aliases, Vassili Zarubin, Vassili Luchenko and "Cooper," was born January 22, 1900, in Moscow, Russia. In January, 1942, he was appointed Third Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Washington, D. C., and was subsequently raised in grade to Second Secretary. He was recalled to the Soviet Union and departed August 22, 1944. While in the United States he was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeta Yurevna Zubilin, and his twelve-year-old son. (S)(u)

As noted above Zubilin was definitely indicated by investigation to be the head of the NKVD in the United States, until his recall to the Soviet Union. It appears in this connection that he was replaced in such position (S)(u)

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after his recall by Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the USSR, Washington, D. C. Gromov apparently continued as head of the NKVD activities in the United States until his recall to the Soviet Union when he departed from the United States on September 7, 1945. Investigation has indicated that Gromov's duties as head of the NKVD in the United States were probably assumed after his departure by Fedor Alexeevich Garamin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. (S)(u)

Getzel Hochberg, with aliases, George Hochberg and Joe Hochberg, mentioned above, was born January 8, 1900, at Vilno, Russia. He entered the United States in 1916 and became a naturalized United States citizen May 25, 1940, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. He is the brother-in-law of William Weiner, former Treasurer of the Communist Party, USA. Hochberg was at one time General Manager of the "Morgen Freiheit," Jewish Communist newspaper in New York City. Hochberg accompanied Earl Browder on his official travels in January, 1943, and reportedly was the man to whom Browder referred all matters concerning Apparatus activity. Subsequent to his transfer after the Nelson-Zubilin meeting, Hochberg served a probation period in Detroit, Michigan, completely out of touch with Party activities. After this probation period Hochberg was permitted to engage again in Party work and also work for the International Workers Order, primary Communist front in the foreign language field. (S)(u)

Mordecai Rappaport, with aliases, Maurice Rappaport, Morris Rappaport, Isaac Mardici Rappaport, John Fox, "Rapp," was formerly a Communist Party official in California and Seattle, Washington. Rappaport was born November 1, 1893, at Ekaterinoslav, Russia, and entered the United States from Canada in May, 1922. He is a Russian alien.

In March, 1930, Rappaport was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a deportation order entered directing his deportation to the Soviet Union, he having been charged with inciting a riot and advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by revolution. The Soviet Union refused to accept Rappaport under the deportation order. He was again arrested for deportation in April, 1941, and again the deportation could not be effected, and he was released under \$3,000 bond. At the present time, so far as is known, Rappaport is not engaged in significant activities, although he is known to be in possession of a formula for secret ink which is similar in every respect to a formula for secret ink known to have been in the possession of Steve Nelson. (S)(u)

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OFFICIAL SOVIET NKVD ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES (S)(u)

ANONYMOUS LETTER OF AUGUST 7, 1943 (S)(u)

There was received in August, 1943, an anonymous letter dated August 7, 1943, in the Russian language, mailed from Washington, D. C., and naming various individuals already under suspicion of NKVD activities as being actual agents of the Soviet Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs. This letter stated that Vassili M. Zubilin was the head of the administration of the NKVD Foreign Information Service and was in charge of the illegal moving of Soviet agents into and out of the United States, the organizing of secret radio stations and the preparation of counterfeit documents. Zubilin was stated in this letter to be a General in the NKVD and a leading figure in the Soviet occupation of Poland in 1939. According to the anonymous letter, Zubilin had a "tremendous organization of regular workers for the NKVD in the United States, among whom were many citizens of the United States, including Earl Browder." The anonymous writer of the letter continued that Browder had direct contact with Zubilin and conveyed to him important information about the United States. Zubilin's closest associates were listed in the letter as:

1. His wife, Elizabeta Yurevna Zubilin, who was alleged in the letter to have a large network of agents in all departments (presumably in the United States Government), especially the State Department. The anonymous letter accused Mrs. Zubilin of sending misinformation to the NKVD in Moscow but conveying information of value to the Japanese through Boris Morros, a motion picture director in Hollywood.
2. Pavel Klarin, Soviet Vice Consul in New York City, who was charged in the letter with illegally insinuating agents into the United States. (S)(u)
3. Gregori Markovich Kheifets, Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco who was reported to be gathering important strategic material. Kheifets was reported to have a large network of agents in ports and war factories and maintained a radio station at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. (S)(u)
4. Leonid Romanovich Kvasnikov, an engineer for the Amtorg Trading Corporation, alleged in the letter to be an assistant to Zubilin in the Technical Information Center and to have obtained information regarding all industrial centers through seaman Markovich Semenov. (S)(u)
5. Andrei Ivanovich Schevenchko, a representative of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, then stationed as an inspector (S)(u)

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at the Bell Aircraft Company in Buffalo, New York. (C)(u)

6. Serguei Grigorievich Lukianov, representative of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in New York, an alleged assistant to Zubilin in the Military - Naval Information Service. (C)(u)

7. Vitali Pavlov, Assistant Secretary to the Mission of the USSR in Canada. (C)(u)

8. Leonid Tarasov, Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. (C)(u)

9. Vassilli Georgievich Dolgov, Attache in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. (C)(u)

The anonymous letter further stated that Vassili D. Mironov, Assistant Secretary to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., was a Colonel in the NKVD and likewise had had a part in the direction of the occupation of Poland by the Soviet Union. The letter concluded by stating that Mironov had an agent in the offices of the White House. (C)(u)

The writer of the letter has never been identified but the individuals named in the letter were definitely suspects as NKVD agents, and subsequent investigation has at least in part indicated the possibility of and to some extent verified the allegations in this anonymous letter. It would appear on these basis that the letter may have been written by a person closely connected with Soviet Intelligence matters in the United States who was not in a position to reveal his or her identity but who possessed considerable knowledge concerning these operations. (C)(u)

With regard to Boris Morros, it would appear that no one outside of the Soviet diplomatic establishment would connect him with Zubilin, because it is known on the occasions that Morros was contacted by Zubilin they were alone. These contacts occurred shortly after Zubilin's meeting with Steve Nelson in Oakland, California, in April, 1943, as set out elsewhere in this memorandum. (C)(u)

It should be noted that all of the Soviet employees above named in the anonymous letter have been, since the date of its posting, recalled to the Soviet Union. Most of them returned in the Summer of 1944 after the inspection tour made by representatives of the NKVD and Red Army Intelligence. Andrei Ivanovich Schevenchko returned on January 3, 1946, when he sailed from New York City aboard the Soviet vessel SS Stalinabad for Murmansk, Russia. Vitali Pavlov of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, departed for the Soviet Union late in 1945. (C)(u)

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INVESTIGATION RELATIVE TO ALLEGATIONS IN
THE ANONYMOUS LETTER OF AUGUST 7, 1943

(S)(u)

Prior to the receipt of the anonymous letter above described it had been established that Boris Morros of Hollywood, California, was a contact of Vassili Zubilin. However, during the period from the Spring or early Summer of 1943 until Zubilin's departure from the United States in August, 1944, no further direct contacts were, so far as is known, made by Zubilin with Morros. Morros is a naturalized United States citizen, who was born in Russia and whose brothers and sisters still reside in the Soviet Union. He is a frequent contact of Soviet Consular officials in the Los Angeles, California, area, but no proof has been developed that espionage information or material of any kind was being forwarded by Morros to agents of the Axis powers. (S)(u)

With regard to the allegations in the anonymous letter that Gregori Markovich Kheifets was operating a radio station in the San Francisco Consulate, it is known that illegal clandestine transmitters were operated by Soviet representatives in the Soviet Consulates both in New York and San Francisco during 1943. The New York station was reportedly first heard by monitoring on December 23, 1942, and the San Francisco station on March 21, 1943. The two stations were in contact with each other and the control station near Moscow. It is of interest to note in this connection on October 18, 1943, an article appeared in the "New York Journal American" publicizing the fact that the Federal Communications Commission had located two Soviet stations in New York and San Francisco. Although a few signals were heard from the San Francisco and New York Soviet Consulate transmitters after October 18, 1943, no messages were sent in so far as is known and the aerials used for transmission were taken down. (S)(u)

The allegation with regard to the NKVD activity of Vitali Pavlov in Canada was subsequently verified by statements made by Igor Guzenko, formerly connected with the Soviet Military Attache's Office in Ottawa, Canada. According to Guzenko, Pavlov served as the Chief of NKVD activity in Canada. (S)(u)

It has been established that Leonid Tarasov, mentioned as above noted in the anonymous letter received in 1943, subsequent to departure of (S)(u)

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Pavel Klarin from Mexico City made clandestine contacts with persons who had previously met with Klarin. Pavel Klarin was sent to Mexico City from New York in the Fall of 1943 and established contacts in Mexico City, including [REDACTED], who has been identified as the writer of numerous northbound secret writing messages relating to Communist and Soviet efforts to free Frank Jackson (Jacques Marnard Vandendreschd) the convicted killer of Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronstein) in Mexico City in 1940. (X) (u) b7c

With regard to the anonymous letter allegations of espionage activity on the part of seamen Semenov, Lukianov, Dolgov, and Mironov. It was ascertained that these individuals stayed close to their respective Soviet offices with the exception of Semenov, a petroleum expert, and that these individuals apparently acted as receivers of information rather than as contact men on the outside. The activities of Gregori Kheifets are taken up separately hereinafter. (X) (u)

Andrei Ivanovich Schevenchko, who at the time of the anonymous letter was stationed in Buffalo, New York, as an inspector of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, was found to be particularly active in attempting to obtain, through direct espionage, classified United States Army information regarding jet propulsion and other technical matters. Schevenchko attempted to develop un-Communist subagents in his work and did not so far as is known directly utilize the services of the Comintern Apparatus; consequently, his activities will not be discussed herein in detail. As above noted Schevenchko departed from the United States for the Soviet Union on January 3, 1946, and it should be noted that he departed without obtaining through the subagents who have been identified any classified information concerning jet propulsion. (X) (u)

It is of interest to note with regard to the various individuals indicated to be connected with the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission and the Amtorg Trading Corporation that on March 29, 1943, Steve Nelson bragged of the alleged fact that the Communist Party has people all over the United States in factories who are sending information on industrial processes to the Soviet Union. (X) (u)

SOVIET ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE (S)(u)

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Igor Guzenko, above referred to, has advised that in the spring of 1944 the Deputy Chief of the Western Hemisphere Section of the Intelligence Department of the Red Army, one Milshtein, alias Milsky, a high ranking inspector in the NKVD, made a joint inspection tour of Soviet intelligence facilities in the United States, Canada and Mexico, traveling under the guise of diplomatic couriers. In this connection Guzenko stated that although both Red Army Intelligence and the NKVD were well satisfied with the organizational apparatus in Canada, they were greatly dissatisfied with the apparatus' organization in the United States, and that as a result numerous individuals active in the United States were recalled to the Soviet Union and replaced by other Soviet agents. (S)(u)

Immigration and Naturalization records reflect that Mikhail Milsky and Gregori Kossarev, diplomatic couriers of the U.S.S.R., entered the United States at New York City on April 3, 1944. Milsky was traveling under diplomatic passport No. 9636, and Kossarev under diplomatic passport No. 7003. The two left the United States for Mexico City at Laredo, Texas, April 15, 1944, and reentered the United States through El Paso, Texas, May 10, 1944. They inspected the facilities of the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles, California, from May 11 to May 22, 1944, after which they went to San Francisco. While in Los Angeles, Milsky was in contact with Olga Khlopkova, a reported NKVD agent then assigned to the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles in a clerical capacity. Milsky remained in San Francisco until May 29, 1944, when he, accompanied by Kossarev who had made a side trip to inspect Soviet facilities at Portland, Oregon, traveled to New York City, arriving there on June 2. (S)(u)

Milsky and Kossarev then went to Ottawa, Canada, Milsky returning on June 16 and Kossarev on June 21, 1944. They remained in New York City and Washington until the latter part of July, and departed from the United States for the Soviet Union via Fairbanks, Alaska, at Great Falls, Montana, on July 23, 1944. (S)(u)

It is of corroborative interest to note that after this inspection trip, by the end of July, 1944, Vassili Zubilin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Gregori Kheifets, Vice Consul in San Francisco, and Pavel Klarin, at one time Vice Consul in New York City and subsequently Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, who constituted the apparent top NKVD representation in the United States and Mexico at that time, had been (S)(u)

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recalled to the Soviet Union. It is of considerable additional interest to note that Gregori Kossarev again entered the United States during the middle of October, 1945, en route to Canada. He returned from Canada and left the United States for Mexico, Balboa, Canal Zone, and Colombia in November, 1945, accompanied by one Serguei Fomitchev who possibly is taking Milsky's place during this trip, which appears probably another NKVD and Red Army Intelligence inspection. Upon the arrival of Kossarev and Fomitchev in New York City in December, 1945, from Mexico there developed an exodus of Soviet agents under investigation both in this country and Canada. The individuals who returned to the Soviet Union shortly after this apparent inspection trip included: Colonel Nikolai Zabotin, Red Army Intelligence head in Canada; Lieutenant Colonel Vassili Rogov, Zabotin's assistant; Pavel Nikhailov, Acting Soviet Consul General in New York, who was likewise apparently a Red Army Intelligence agent; Andrei Ivanovich Schevchenko, NKVD agent then acting as a Vice President of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City; Olga Khlopkova, mentioned above; and Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Washington, D. C., and reportedly head of NKVD activity in the United States subsequent to the departure for the Soviet Union of Vassili Zubilin in August, 1944. All of the above-mentioned individuals, with the exception of Schevchenko, are known to have had contacts in the United States or Canada, depending upon their post and assignment, with members of the respective Communist Parties of those countries connected with the Comintern Apparatus. (R/U)

On the basis of the most recent information, there appears to have been no change as yet at least in the organization of Red Army Intelligence Headquarters in the United States. In this connection, Igor Guxenko has advised that the head of Red Army Intelligence in the United States is General Ilya Garaev, Military Attache, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who is still acting in that capacity. (R/U)

There is likewise no present indication of a change in the top leadership of the so-called "Political Section." According to information furnished by Viktor Kravchenko, above referred to, the top representative in the United States of the Central Committee of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks is Mikhail V. Serov, Assistant Chairman, Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, who according to Kravchenko holds a rank equivalent to that of Party Organizer for the Central Committee of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in the U.S.S.R. According to this source, Serov outranks all Soviet representatives in the United States politically, including agents of the NKVD, with the exception of those NKVD agents who have been specifically sent to the United States on special missions by order of Joseph Stalin. According to this source also, Serov has assistants in all Soviet offices in the United States who collect party dues and report violations of party discipline and other political offenses to them. (R/U)

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(u) ["AL" AND HIS ASSOCIATES]

At the meeting between Steve Nelson and Vassili Zubilin on April 10, 1943, referred to in greater detail above, considerable mention was made of one "Al," also referred to as "Albert," who appeared, in light of the mention of him in this connection, as apparently or at least possibly the head of the Comintern Apparatus in the United States. Subsequently it was ascertained that correspondence had been exchanged between Steve Nelson and "Al" indicating that "Al" was the head of at least one of the Comintern Apparatus parallels in the United States and was particularly concerned with the Japanese Americans in the relocation centers as well as with the distribution of Communist literature in the Pacific area through the use of Communist seamen couriers. (u)

(u) "Al" has now been identified through an analysis of references made to him by Nelson and through identification of the typewriter used to prepare the "Al" letters to Nelson, as Ralph Bowman, alias Rudy Baker, whose true name is presently unknown. Bowman now lives on a farm near Peekskill, New York. Old-time Communist leaders who have broken with the Party, such as J. Lovestone and Benjamin Gitlow, have identified Bowman as identical with one Rudy Baker, a Communist Party District Organizer in Detroit at one time, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the U. S. A., and one-time National Director of the Communist Party's Agitation and Propaganda Organization (Agitprop). Ralph Bowman went to Moscow in 1929, and while in the Soviet Union reportedly graduated from the Lenin School there, the University of the Communist International for professional revolutionaries. Bowman's exact source of income is not known. He claims to be a writer and research expert and spends a certain amount of time in New York City in the offices of "New Masses," Communist weekly publication. Bowman is reported to be on the Editorial Board of "New Masses," but it is noted that his name is not listed on the masthead of the publication. Bowman's exact date and place of birth have never been established without question, although he claims to have been born in San Francisco, California, on April 15, 1897. Individuals acquainted with Bowman have stated that he may be of Yugoslav descent. Harry Wicks, one of the original members of the Communist organization in the United States in 1919, has advised that to the best of his recollection Bowman's real name is Blum and that under this name he was arrested in connection with a riot at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania. The records of the District Attorney's Office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, show that one Rudolph Blum was arrested in March, 1916, on a charge of inciting to riot. The court docket for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, shows that Rudolph Blum was tried on this charge on June 8, 1916.

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found guilty on two counts, and sentenced to serve one year in the Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At the present time Bowman is married to one Lillian Schonwald who claims to have been born in the United States, but who is reportedly a naturalized citizen of Hungarian birth. Bowman's principal contacts are known to have been:

Alexander Bittelman. True name Uscher Bittelmacher.

Bittelman was born in 1889 or 1890 in Kiev, Russia. He is a citizen of the Soviet Union, but has traveled in Germany, France, the Soviet Union and India on fraudulently obtained United States passports under the names of Isadore Spilberg and Nathan William Welt. His wife, Eva Goldin, has traveled with him on fraudulent passports. Reportedly no prosecution was undertaken of Bittelman with regard to the use of these fraudulent passports due to the running of the Statute of Limitations before all facts became available. At the present time Bittelman is a writer for both the "Morgen Freiheit," Jewish Communist newspaper in New York, and "Political Affairs," the monthly organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A., that was formerly known as "The Communist." On the basis of investigation and available information, it appears that Bittelman is definitely connected with the Comintern Apparatus.

Getzel Hochberg, with aliases George Hochberg and Joe Hochberg

Getzel Hochberg has been discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum.

Alexander Trachtenberg

Trachtenberg was born November 28, 1885, in Odessa, Russia, and came to the United States in 1906. It is not known at the present time whether he is actually a citizen of the United States. He is presently active as the director of International Publishers, the publishing house of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in New York City, and he has held this position for many years. Trachtenberg has been active in the Communist movement in the United States since its inception, and was a delegate from the Communist Party of the United States to the Fourth Congress of the Communist International in 1922.

Joseph North, alias Jacob Seifer

Joseph North is the editor of the Communist weekly publication, "New Masses." He was born May 25, 1905, at Odessa, Russia, and claims derivative citizenship through the naturalization of his father. North has been a member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., for many years, and has frequently been called upon for the preparation of pamphlets and articles presenting the party viewpoint on both domestic and international questions.

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It should be noted that all of the aforementioned individuals who are close contacts of Ralph Bowman appear to be primarily engaged in propaganda rather than operational espionage activity.

APPARATUS MAIL DROPS

Mail drops which are strongly indicated to have been used by Ralph Bowman in correspondence relating to the work of the Comintern Apparatus are:

b7C [REDACTED] was born in Poland on February 14, 1914, and became an American citizen by derivation through the naturalization of her mother. [REDACTED] She now lives in Saratoga, California, has been a member of the Communist Party for many years, and was affiliated with the Marine Workers Industrial Union, a Communist organization, at the age of sixteen.

Max Granich

Max Granich was born in New York City on March 18, 1896, and presently resides in New York. His parents were of Hungarian and Rumanian birth, and his wife is Grace Granich who was born November 30, 1894, at Oak Harbor, Ohio. Until 1944, Grace Granich was President and Treasurer of the Intercontinent News Corporation which was dissolved when the Department of Justice insisted that it label material distributed by it as Soviet propaganda, and, further, that Intercontinent News register as the agent of a foreign principal under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Grace and Max Granich are also known to be close associates of Philip Jacob Jaffe, of "Amerasia" magazine, who in 1945 was indicted by the United States Government for purloining official government documents, together with other individuals, and who subsequently pleaded guilty to this charge and was fined \$2,500.

It has been ascertained that the address of Max and Grace Granich has not only been used as a mail drop for the Comintern Apparatus in the United States, but that these individuals have also received mail through other mail drops relating to Chinese Communist activities in the Orient. In the fall of 1944, Grace and Max Granich were advised through these channels by Chinese Communists that John Stewart Service, Foreign Service employee of the United States Department of State, was returning to the United States from China and that they should contact him for the latest news. It will be recalled in this connection that Service was a close contact of Jaffe and admitted furnishing Jaffe with copies of reports which he had made to his superiors in the course of official business while assigned in China. Max Granich has

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alternately followed the occupations of machinist and editor of Communist-line publications regarding the Far East. Granich is a brother of Mike Gold, regular columnist for the "Daily Worker," Communist Party newspaper, in New York.

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[redacted] with aliases [redacted]

[redacted] was born October 9, 1916, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Russian-born parents. Her husband is [redacted] an Estonian-born radio engineer who claims United States citizenship by derivation through the naturalization of his father, which naturalization reportedly was about to be canceled at the time of the father's death. [redacted] fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. The [redacted] reside in New York City, and are contacted, when he is in port, by one [redacted] a British merchant seaman radio operator who was trained in the Comintern radio school in Moscow, and who is likewise a Communist veteran of the Spanish Civil War.

Max Jablonsky, alias Max Lampert (R)(u)

Max Jablonsky resides in San Mateo, California. He was born in Nijai Novgorod, Russia, June 5, 1877, and became a naturalized United States citizen in San Francisco, California, on June 2, 1930. Jablonsky is well acquainted with Communist leaders in the San Francisco area, and particularly with Isaac Folkoff, financial adviser to the Party in San Francisco and a direct contact of the San Francisco Soviet Consulate. Max Jablonsky's son, Charles Lampert, is the husband of the daughter of Mordecai Rappaport, mentioned hereinabove as at one time active in Comintern Apparatus work in the United States. (R)(u)

OTHER COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS WHO
HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN APPARATUS ACTIVITY

Earl Russell Browder, with aliases George Morris, Nicholas Dorenberg, Albert Henry Richards, and Irl Browder, of Yonkers, New York, is a native-born American, married to Raissa (Irene) Berkman, a Soviet citizen. Until July of 1945, Browder was President of the Communist Political Association, and prior to the formation of the Communist Political Association in 1944 he was the acknowledged head of its predecessor organization, the Communist Party, U. S. A. It has been ascertained, as pointed out hereinabove, that Browder was stated by Steve Nelson to be fully cognizant of the Soviet espionage activities being engaged in by members of the Communist organization in the United States. Benjamin Gitlow, former Communist Party leader who broke with the Party some (R)(u)

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years ago, has stated that Earl Browder was one of the group of Communists in the United States who probably worked before 1934 with agents of the OGPU (the predecessor organization of the NKVD). It is known that Philip Jacob Jaffe, referred to in greater detail above, made several visits to Browder's home late at night and that on one occasion Browder visited Jaffe's residence to meet with Tung Pi Wu, Chinese Communist delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. (C)(u)

An admitted Soviet agent who was active for many years in a Soviet espionage parallel aimed primarily at penetrating the United States Government has advised that Earl Browder was cognizant of the espionage activity of this agent and his superior, Jacob M. Golos (Jacob Raisin), a Soviet agent of considerable importance who was active for many years in the New York area and was a close contact of Gaik Badalovich Ovakinian, reported head of the NKVD, at least in the New York area, for a number of years prior to 1941 when he was arrested and charged with a failure to register as an agent of the Soviet Government, subsequently being repatriated to the Soviet Union as a result of arrangements made by the United States Department of State. This admitted Soviet agent stated further that Earl Browder was cognizant of the espionage activity of Jacob M. Golos, who, it should be noted, died on November 27, 1943, and reviewed information supplied Golos by espionage agents working under him. (C)(u)

Lement Upham Harris, commonly known as Lem Harris, who resides at Chappaqua, New York, is a native-born American citizen and operates ostensibly as a research worker for Farm Research, Inc., in New York City. Actually, according to highly confidential and reliable sources, Harris served until recent months as the treasurer in charge of the secret funds of the Communist Party, U. S. A., including the funds to be used for undercover operations, presumably both of an intelligence and a propaganda nature. In the winter of 1945, this position, which had been filled by Harris for a considerable length of time, was transferred to Jack Childs and Ted Bayer, New York Communists. Harris is a known contact of Louise Rosenberg Branstien, Gerhart Eisler, Grace Granich, Joseph Brodsky, William Z. Foster, Al Lundy, and Alexander Trachtenberg, to mention only a few of his close associates. (C)(u)

Felix Kusan, with aliases Johannes Felix Kusan and Johan Felix, is an Estonian alien residing in the Bronx, New York City. He is a "social worker" for the United American Spanish Aid Committee, formerly known as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Kusan served as a captain in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War in 1937-1939. He is an officer of the organization known as

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Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and it should be noted that he is a close contact of Steve Nelson.

Max Bedacht, with aliases Max Bedock, Max Becht, John Marshall, Charles Marshall, John Brann and E. M. Sabath, has been the General Secretary of the International Workers Order, primary Communist front in the foreign language field for many years. Bedacht is an old Communist Party member, and a naturalized citizen of the United States of German birth. He has been mentioned by Nicholas Dozenberg and Whittaker Chambers, both extremely active at one time in both Communist and Soviet operations, as the individual who put them in touch with Soviet espionage organizations and representatives. In addition, a confidential source has advised that Bedacht has acted as an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City. Bedacht is also a member of the Board of Directors of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc., which was organized in November, 1944, to own and operate a series of frequency modulation radio stations. It is indicated that all of the charter members of the People's Radio Foundation have been closely connected with Communist front organizations and activities.

OTHER PERSONS ACTIVE IN THE COMINTERN APPARATUS

Gerhart Eisler, with aliases Hans Berger and "Edwards," was born in Leipzig, Germany, February 20, 1897. Eisler has been engaged in Comintern work in Europe, the Far East, and the United States. He arrived in New York City from France in June of 1941 on a transit visa en route to Mexico, but in September, 1943, his status was changed to visitor and he has remained in the United States, living in New York City since his original entry. With regard to his actual citizenship, Eisler claims to be stateless. His principal contacts in New York City have been with Communist Party headquarters and with leaders of the Spanish and German emigre Communist groups. One of his principal individual contacts is known to be Lement Upham Harris, mentioned heretofore, who until the close of 1945 handled the secret funds of the Communist Party in this country. Gerhart Eisler has long been, in addition to a representative of the Comintern, an active leader of the KPD (Kommunistische Partei Deutschland, or Communist Party of Germany), and the possibility has been raised that he may have been active in liaison work between the KPD and its various elements and the Communist Party, U. S. A. (X) (u)

Alexander Stevens, with aliases J. Peters, Alexander Goldberger, Steve Lapin and Steve Miller, was born August 11, 1894, in what is now Czechoslovakia. He entered the United States last in September, 1928, and has filed applications for naturalization on two separate occasions, although

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he has allowed each application to lapse. As J. Peters, Stevens wrote "The Communist Party - Manual on Organization," which was used in Communist Party training courses throughout the United States. He has engaged in Comintern activity for many years, and has been active not only in foreign language (Hungarian) groups but was at one time reportedly the head of the underground activities of the Communist Party, U. S. A. In the early 1930's under the name J. Peters, he actively supervised the work of the Communist underground organization within the United States Government in Washington, D. C. His brother, Emerich Goldberger, is employed in New York City as a chauffeur for the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission and the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Stevens' wife, Anne Silver, alias Sophie Silver, has been employed in the offices of the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers of America, CIO, a union heavily infiltrated by Communist elements, in New York City. Within the past year Stevens has openly become an active functionary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in New York City.

The J. Peters Government Group

Whittaker Chambers, presently of the staff of Time Magazine, has stated that he was a member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., from 1924 until 1937, and that during approximately the last four years of his party membership he was a member of the underground apparatus of the party, acting as a liaison man and courier between members of the Communist Party underground in the United States Government and J. Peters in New York City.

According to Chambers, he was first introduced to Peters through Max Bedacht, above referred to, in about 1931, and from 1931 until approximately 1935 he operated as a courier carrying envelopes and messages between J. Peters and another individual known to Chambers only as "Arthur." In about 1933, Chambers was instructed by J. Peters to contact Harold Ware in Washington, D. C., and begin acting as liaison between Ware and Peters. In addition, Chambers was instructed to serve as a courier officer, giving inspirational and indoctrination talks to the Communist group headed by Ware in Washington, D. C. The underground Communist group which had been organized by Harold Ware (now deceased), a son of the notorious Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, acted as an adjunct of the OGPU (NKVD) of the Soviet Union. This underground group, according to Chambers, obtained information desired by the Soviet Union, particularly with regard to individuals. Chambers further stated that workers for the OGPU (NKVD) were obtained from this underground group in the United States Government which was commonly referred to by its members as the underground apparatus and was set up on a principle of parallel organizations, each organization consisting of approximately six to ten individuals who maintained liaison with one leading figure. According to Chambers, the following

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individuals were known to him as members of the underground apparat in Washington by virtue of the fact that he had attended meetings with them and had on one occasion delivered to J. Peters (Alexander Stevens) money collected from these individuals, presumably a percentage of their salaries, in the form of Party membership dues:

John Abt, formerly with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, later with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Subsequent to the death of Harold Ware, John Abt married his widow, Jessica Smith, at that time a secretary in the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and an individual who has long been connected with Soviet and American Communist activities. Abt is presently general counsel for the CIO, PAB.

Lee Pressman, formerly with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and later general counsel with the National Congress of Industrial Organizations with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Henry Collins, at one time in the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Nathan Perlow, an economist, and one known by Chambers to be connected with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C.

Charles Kramer, who also worked with the LaFollette Committee at the time Chambers knew him.

Alger Hiss, originally employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and subsequently by the Department of State. Hiss has recently served as a State Department representative to the United Nations Conference in London, England.

With specific regard to Alger Hiss, Chambers recalled that while Hiss was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he met on several occasions with Harold Ware's underground Communist group at the home of Henry Collins. When Hiss went with the Nye Committee investigating armaments, he was segregated from the underground officially but met socially with members of the group. Chambers stated that after he himself had broken with the Communist Party, he made a special trip to Hiss' home in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of convincing Hiss that he should break away from the Communist Party. According to Chambers, after dinner he talked with Hiss the entire night in an effort to persuade him to break with the Communist

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underground. Chambers has stated that with tears streaming down his face Hiss refused to break with the underground movement, and gave as his reason his "loyalty" to his friends and principles. Chambers expressed his opinion that the strongest reason for Hiss' maintaining his status with the Party was the fanatical loyalty of his wife, Priscilla Hiss, to the Party.

At the time Chambers knew Donald Hiss he was in the Labor Department where, according to Chambers, the Party desired him to stay.

Nathan Witt, former General Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board and now an attorney in New York City.

Schlomer Adler, better known as Sol Adler, an employee of the Treasury Department at that time.

Chambers did not definitely connect Adler with the group which met at the home of Henry Collins, but stated positively that Adler furnished financial reports to J. Peters. A highly confidential source has advised that Sol Adler was the roommate in Chungking, China, of John Stewart Service, State Department Foreign Officer hereinabove mentioned. (R)(u)

When Harold Ware was killed in an automobile accident in about 1935, a meeting was held at the home of Henry Collins, according to Chambers, which was attended by Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Nathan Perlow, and J. Peters, at which meeting John Abt was elected the leader of the underground group to succeed Ware. It appears entirely possible that this particular organizational parallel exists today in the group now headed by Charles Kramer and Victor Perlo, described in greater detail hereinafter.

H. Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al

An admitted Soviet agent who was active for many years up until at least 1945 in a Soviet espionage parallel aimed at securing information from the files of various Departments of the United States Government, has advised that in 1938 he began making contacts with Jacob Golos, the head of World Tourist, Inc., who was described in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. According to this Soviet agent, World Tourist was used by Golos as a cover for Soviet espionage activity, and, in addition, Golos later organized the United States Service and Shipping Company in New York City for the same purpose. Under Golos' direction, and until his death on

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November 27, 1943, this admitted Soviet agent has advised that he operated as a courier and liaison between Golos and numerous individuals employed by the United States Government and engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union. After Golos' death in November, 1943, this admitted agent continued to act in such capacity under the direction of Earl Browder, and during the latter part of 1944 at the insistence of official Soviet representatives in the United States, and with the acquiescence of Browder, the various espionage groups with which this admitted agent had been maintaining liaison were directly transferred to the supervision of Soviet agents apparently dispatched to the United States from the Soviet Union, not all of whom have as yet been identified. One of the primary Soviet representatives with whom this admitted Soviet agent had contact during late 1944 and 1945, has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who from the time of his arrival in the United States on September 15, 1944, until his departure on December 7, 1945, was indicated by available information and investigation to have succeeded Vassili Zubilin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, as the head of the NKVD in the United States.

b7c This admitted Soviet agent has stated further that the espionage agents with whom he was in frequent contact, under the direction of Golos, Browder, and various Soviet representatives, were working for the NKVD. The espionage parallels described by this source were primarily composed of employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C., and the head of the most important group originally run by Golos, was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a Government employee for many years who is presently connected with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Another prominent member of this parallel residing with Silvermaster, is [REDACTED] former Major in the United States Army Air Forces and presently an employee of the Treasury Department, who, according to this admitted Soviet agent, together with Silvermaster and other agents, has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government war plans and highly secret data, including reports of various of the United States intelligence agencies, to Soviet intelligence agents for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

Other members of this parallel included, according to this admitted Soviet agent: Abraham George Silverman of the French Supply Council.

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formerly a governmental employee; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Kenneth G. Warren, former Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States; and a large number of other present and former employees of the United States Government.

The head of this group was a former member of the United States Army, who was discharged from the service in 1945. He is presently an employee of the United States Treasury Department. Members of this group were introduced to this Soviet agent early in 1945 at the apartment of John Doe in New York City, through introduction made by Jack Brown. This group included also a large number of governmental employees as well as employees of the United States Navy and the Civilian Administration. This admitted Soviet agent, who was known to this group, further stated that members Brown and Brown, who were also members of the group, were referred to as "Brown" and "Brown" and that Brown Brown, an employee of the United States Government, and possibly other agents from this group, had been assigned for them to be placed under strict control of official Soviet espionage agents in the United States.

In addition, this admitted Soviet agent had contact with, and collected confidential espionage information from, a large number of other governmental employees, who were also members of the group. He further represented that the group was active in the office of Executive Order, the Foreign Economic Control Act, the War Production Act, and the War Relocation Act.

This admitted Soviet agent, whose statements have been verified wherever possible by verification, stated explicitly that all of the individuals actively engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union were known to him as well as to other agents who were functioning in the office of the United States Government. He stated that he was known to representatives of Soviet intelligence for espionage in the United States. In addition, according to his statements, he was known to individuals who were members of the group and who were active in the group.

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LOUISE ROSENBERG BRANSTEN

Louise Rosenberg Bransten was born at Berkeley, California, on October 10, 1908. She is independently wealthy and enjoys an income of approximately \$40,000 a year. She is the divorced wife of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, well known Communist writer. Confidential sources have advised that Louise Rosenberg Bransten first met Gregori Kheifets, Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco and as set out above was an important agent of the NKVD in November, 1942. Subsequently she became his mistress. Highly reliable and confidential sources have advised that she was the constant associate of Kheifets and one of his most intimate confidants on matters directly connected with his duties as Soviet Vice Consul and his other activities as an agent of the NKVD. (H)(u)

Although Louise Bransten has been primarily interested in the activities of the American-Russian Institute, a propaganda medium of the Soviet Union in San Francisco, she has had many contacts with individuals whose activities have been primarily centered in other fields and whose potentialities for actual espionage activity have been great. Among her contacts have been Haakon Chevalier, professor of romance languages in California who has been connected with Soviet activities; Samuel Bloomfield, an employee of the British Information Service in San Francisco; Anna Louise Strong, pro-Soviet propagandist who in addition has engaged in courier activities between the United States and the Soviet Union; Joseph North, editor of New Masses; Earl Browder; William Browder, brother of Earl Browder; Lement Upham Harris; Gerhart Eisler; Felix Kusan; Charles Albert Page, now Assistant Cultural Attache, United States Embassy, Paris France; and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, now employed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It will be remembered that considerable information is set out hereinbefore concerning the individuals listed immediately above.

During the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco, California, in the spring of 1945, Louise Bransten entertained at her home Dmitri Manuliski, the principal representative of the Ukraine, USSR, who is more widely known as a long time official and spokesman of the Communist International. Bransten is at the present time in New York City where she is known to have established contact with Pavel Mikhailov, Acting Consul General in New York City who has been reported to be the head of Red Army Intelligence in the New York area, as set out in greater detail above until his departure for the Soviet Union in December, 1945. (H)(u)

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GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONNECTED
WITH THE COMINTERN APPARATUS

During the course of the investigation of the activities of those Communists working for Soviet representatives in the United States through the medium of the so-called Comintern Apparatus and its successor, Organizational Apparat, the following individuals have been indicated by highly confidential and reliable sources to be in positions in which they could furnish valuable information of an espionage character to Soviet intelligence representatives and to have been, in addition, in contact with persons who have been identified as direct contacts of Soviet officials engaged in espionage activity:

Kinkens
[redacted] an American citizen residing in San Francisco, was employed by the Office of War Information as a foreign propaganda analyst. [redacted] was an outstanding member of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area. [redacted] spent some time in the Soviet Union after 1929 as a writer, and it has been reported that he was a contact of Gregori Kheifets, Soviet Vice Consul and NKVD agent formerly stationed in San Francisco. (S)(u)

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[redacted] is a resident of San Francisco, California, was born in Russia and acquired derivative citizenship through the naturalization of his father. [redacted] has been active in the Communist Party since 1935, and during the war he was employed by the Army Transport Service, Fort Mason, San Francisco. Highly confidential and reliable sources have indicated that [redacted] was also a direct contact of Gregori Kheifets. (S)(u)

Dr. Louis Bloch, a resident of San Francisco, is a naturalized citizen of Polish birth who has been regional chief of the Division of Program Analysis and Review of the War Manpower Commission Offices in San Francisco. It has been confidentially reported that Bloch was a contact of Gregori Kheifets and is also a close friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, described in greater detail above. (S)(u)

Wink
[redacted], a resident of San Francisco, is a native born citizen who during the war was employed by the Chinese Language Section, Radio Division, Office of War Information in San Francisco. He is a known contact of Louise Bransten, the mistress of Gregori Kheifets. (S)(u)

[redacted] from August, 1935, until October, 1943, [redacted] who is presently in the Army, was employed as a code clerk by the United States State Department in the Soviet Union. In September, 1942, in the (S)(u)

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Soviet Union, he was married to [REDACTED] a Soviet citizen. In October, 1943, when he and his wife arrived in the United States, a confidential source of known reliability advised that he was carrying a letter to Vassili Zubilin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and the head of the NKVD in the United States for a considerable period of time prior to his return to the Soviet Union in August, 1944. Since his induction into the United States Army in December, 1943, [REDACTED] wife has been in regular contact with individuals reportedly closely connected with Soviet operations. (S)(u)

[REDACTED] a native born American citizen, employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, and a permanent resident of Washington, D. C., is now abroad. It has been ascertained from a confidential source that [REDACTED] was a contact of Louise Bransten and Vassili Zubilin. His wife, [REDACTED] is a Russian and is in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. In addition she has been a contact of Mrs. [REDACTED]. (S)(u)

Charles Albert Page is a native born citizen of the United States presently employed as Assistant Cultural Attache at the American Embassy, Paris, France. Confidential sources have advised that he is a known contact of Louise Bransten, Gerhart Eisler, and his brother, Hans Eisler. As reportedly set out in greater detail above, Gerhart Eisler has been a Comintern agent for many years. In addition, Hans Eisler reportedly has engaged in various types of Communist activity. Upon one occasion, Charles Page admitted friendship with Herbert Eiberman and John Howard Lawson, outstanding Communist functionaries in Hollywood, California, who are known contacts of Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), who as set out above reportedly was at one time the directing head of the Communist underground in the United States Government. Investigation has reflected, in addition, that Stevens, until his recent appointment as a state functionary of the Communist Party in New York, was engaged in clandestine contacts relating to underground Communist work. Page has also admitted acquaintance with [REDACTED], an employee of the Canadian National Film Board in Washington, D. C., who has been identified as possibly being identical with a Soviet agent, who according to Igor Guzenko, was recruiting agents for Soviet espionage activity. It should be noted, however, that this identification is not at the present time at all definite. A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Charles Albert Page was a registered and paid up member of the Communist Party, USA in 1942 and 1943 and that in 1944 he was a paid up member of its successor organization, the Communist Political Association, at which time he was employed by the United States Department of State.

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[redacted] was last known to be serving overseas as a morale officer in the United States Army. Confidential and reliable sources have stated that [redacted] is a close friend of Louise Bransten, and that [redacted] is a Communist Party functionary in the Stockton, California, area. For a number of years [redacted] was employed by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate Investigating Labor Matters. In May, 1941, it was reported by a highly confidential source that [redacted] was attempting to learn how information contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation might best be obtained in order to assist in the defense of Harry Bridges, who at that time was the defendant in deportation proceedings. It is further reliably reported that [redacted] desired Charles S. Flato, then an employee of the Farm Security Administration, to approach John Abt, formerly connected with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and at that time counsel for Sidney Hillman on how best to obtain such data.

Lieutenant [redacted] USNR, is reported serving as a Navy liaison officer in Washington, D. C., with Senate committees. [redacted] is a known contact of Louise Bransten, and within the past year has stayed at her home as a guest. According to a confidential report, Bransten recommended [redacted] as a contact to Steve Nelson, a national functionary of the Communist Party who as reflected above is known to have been engaged in espionage activity for the Soviet Union. [redacted] is a close associate also of Charles Flato.

Charles S. Flato, residence in Washington, where he has been connected with various Congressional committees since his former employment in the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture. A confidential source has advised that Flato was recommended to Haakon Chevalier in 1943 as an individual who might be able to secure employment for Chevalier in some branch of the United States Government.

[redacted] who resides in Washington, D. C., has been connected with the Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives. It has been reported that he is a close friend of Louise Bransten, [redacted] and Charles S. Flato. [redacted] was also recommended, according to a confidential source, to Haakon Chevalier as a person Chevalier should contact in Washington. Additional information concerning Chevalier has been set out above.

John B. Abt, who resides in New York City, is General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, headed by Sidney Hillman, and is also counsel for the CIO Political Action Committee. He was at one time Chief Counsel of the LaFollette Committee of the Senate Investigating

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Unfair Labor Practices. He was employed with the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General on Antitrust matters. His wife, Jessica Smith, who has been referred to previously, is editor of the magazine, "Soviet Russia Today," and was at one time employed in a secretarial position by the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Also Abt was named by Whittaker Chambers as a member at one time of the Communist Underground in the United States Government. It is also known that John Abt is a close contact of Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), one time head of the Communist Underground in the United States Government and long active in conspiratorial work for the Communist Party.

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Joseph Fels Barnes of New York City is now a foreign editor and correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. For some time during the war, however, he was employed by the Office of War Information as Assistant Director of Overseas Operation in charge of Radio and Publications. Whittaker Chambers has named Barnes as being at one time a member of the underground Communist espionage group headed by Alexander Stevens. It has been reported that Barnes is a contact of both Louise Bransten and Haakon Chevalier, and he was listed as a character witness by [REDACTED] when the latter applied for a position with the Foreign Economic Administration, which he held until at least recently.

James Walter Miller, with aliases: Solomon Margolin, Victor Milaw, James W. Millaw, Sirkein Milawsky, Victor Milo, and A. Victor, was born in Poltava, Russia, May 30, 1889, and became a naturalized United States citizen in 1917. From August, 1942, until February, 1944, he was employed as a clerk and translator in the Office of Postal Censorship in San Francisco, California, where he still resides. Miller was a contact of Gregori Kheifets, and was discharged from the Office of Postal Censorship for abstracting copies of letters going through that office. The actual transmission of such material abstracted by Miller to Kheifets was never definitely established. Miller now does translation work for the "Daily People's World," the West Coast Communist Party newspaper in San Francisco and for the American-Russian Institute, a Communist front organization in San Francisco. (S)(u)

Sterling Hayden, alias John Hamilton, is the well known motion picture actor and husband of Madeleine Carroll, the motion picture actress. He held a commission of Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps under the Office of Strategic Services, and in November, 1944, he had just returned to the United States from a secret mission in Yugoslavia. It is known that after his return to the United States, Hayden got in touch

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with National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York City and attempted to get in touch with William Schneiderman, head of the Communist Party in California. In December, 1944, Hayden, appeared in San Francisco and was present at meetings with [redacted] an official of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission; Isaac Folkoff, Financial Advisor of the Communist Party in that area; [redacted] a local official of the Communist Party in San Francisco; and several other lesser Communists. It was ascertained that Hayden's conversations in connection with these meetings were reported by [redacted] to William Schneiderman, head of the Communist Party on the West Coast, and to John Williamson, an important national functionary of the Communist Party. In connection with these meetings further, Folkoff expressed the opinion that Hayden was the most promising individual they had had the one most likely to succeed. From the comments made in this connection by these West Coast Communists there raised the definite possibility that Hayden had done important work for the Comintern Apparatus. Steve Nelson, referred to in greater detail above, expressed the fear in this regard that through the loss of Hayden's value to the movement might be jeopardized. Shortly thereafter Hayden returned to Washington, D. C., and was again sent abroad on a mission for the Office of Strategic Services.

COURIER ACTIVITIES

Two types of courier activities relating to the business of the Comintern Apparatus have been noted during investigation. First, there is the courier and mail drop organization for a specific purpose, which will be treated in greater detail hereinafter in discussing the United States Aspects of the Assassination in 1940 of Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronstein) by Frank Jackson (Jacques Bernard Vandenbrasse). Secondly, there is the type of courier organization originally mentioned in the April, 1943, meeting between Steve Nelson and Vasilli Zuhilin, in which Communist agents were utilized as couriers between the United States and foreign ports. (S) (u)

UNITED STATES ASPECTS OF THE TROTSKY ASSASSINATION

On August 20, 1940, Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronstein), the political rival of Joseph Stalin and one of the primary leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution of October, 1917, was assassinated at his residence near Mexico City by an individual using a pistol. The killer was travelling under a Canadian passport originally issued to a Canadian who fought in the Spanish

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Civil War in the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion of the International Brigade. This passport had been altered by the substitution of the killer's photograph and a fictitious name, Frank Jacson. The killer when arrested by Mexican police later gave his name as Jacques Marnard Vandendreschd. His true name and true identity have never been definitely established. Jacson was tried for the killing of Trotsky and sentenced in the Sixth Penal Court in Mexico City to serve twenty years in prison. He is presently serving that sentence. During 1942 and 1943 a series of letters from the New York City area to Mexico City and from Mexico to New York were intercepted. Laboratory examination of these communications determined that they contained cipher messages in secret ink and when deciphered the secret writing messages were found to relate to efforts of persons in the United States and Mexico to free Frank Jacson, the assassin of Trotsky, from imprisonment. An elaborate system of mail drops was used in this correspondence. The various mail drops were identified by investigation and through confidential sources and their activities and contacts were determined. The head of the group in Mexico City involved in this traffic was [redacted] an American citizen of Russian descent and a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War who returned to New York City from Mexico in the summer of 1944. X U

The various mail drops in Mexico City from whom [redacted] received his communications from the United States were Mexicans and refugee Spaniards, all closely affiliated with the Communist movement in Mexico. In the United States the mail drops were determined to be [redacted] of the Consumers Union of the United States, Inc. whose family resides in the Soviet Union; [redacted] a native born citizen of Russian parentage, then a [redacted] at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, New York, who confidential sources advised has been a member of the Communist Party; [redacted] a clerk in the Washington Irving High School, New York City, who is active in Communist affairs; and [redacted] wife of [redacted] an official of the Enforcement Unit of the Office of Price Administration, New York City. X U

In addition to acting as a mail drop, [redacted] on August 12, 1943, left New York City for Mexico City carrying concealed in an apparently new box of personal stationery five sheets of paper completely covered with secret writing in cipher. She was not permitted to carry the box of stationery into Mexico. Other sheets of paper were substituted for the originals bearing facsimile secret messages. While in Mexico City [redacted] made a halfhearted attempt to contact [redacted] and upon her return to the United States she received the stationery box from Customs authorities and through [redacted] transmitted it to [redacted] X U

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Additional mail drops were determined to be [redacted] a native born citizen of Russian parents and wife of Captain [redacted], United States Army Medical Corps, and [redacted] a native born citizen of Russian parents who was a visiting nurse specializing in maternity cases. [redacted] is the wife of [redacted] and served in Spain during the Civil War as a nurse on the Loyalist side. Her husband, [redacted], treated elsewhere in this memorandum in greater detail, also went to Spain during the Civil War with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. X u

Other individuals named as members of the group concerned with the secret writing messages were [redacted] a native born American citizen of Russian parents residing also in New York whose husband, [redacted] has been an attorney with the Office of Price Administration in New York City. [redacted] was named in the secret writing messages as a mail drop. Louis S. Bloch, a naturalized citizen born in Lithuania and employed as a motion picture operator in New York City was named in the secret writing messages as a contact for couriers. [redacted] is known to have stated that he has been employed by the Soviet Government in motion pictures and that his brother-in-law is in charge of motion picture work for the Soviet Government. X u

[redacted] is a native born citizen of Russian and Rumanian parents who operates the [redacted] in New York City and who provided the business cover for [redacted] while the latter resided in Mexico.

[redacted], nee [redacted] a native born citizen only one of whose parents was born in Europe, is a member of the Teachers Union of the City of New York but is not employed so far as is known at the present time. She was named in the secret writing messages in this case as a mail drop. X u

In addition to the foregoing, secret writing messages indicated the necessity for the transfer of funds to a "money drop" in Mexico. Subsequent to the reference to this necessity in the secret writing message [redacted] a native born citizen residing in New York, transferred \$3,700 through the Chase National Bank in New York to the "money drop" in Mexico City, one [redacted] is a [redacted] Communist newspaper in New York City, [redacted] X u

The plans of this parallel for the release of Frank Jacson failed to materialize. This parallel does, however, have at least three known definite Soviet connections. (1) The first communications in this secret writing X u

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series were in the Russian language. (2) Louis Bloch, the contact for couriers, was met by [REDACTED] an employee of the Soviet Consulate in New York City who is known to have at one time been regularly used as a "leg man" for Gaik Ovakinian, the NKVD representative in New York City between 1933 and 1941. (3) In November of 1943, the secret writing messages to Mexico from the New York area ceased. After a message dated November 13, 1943, nine days later Pavel Klarin, then Vice Consul of the Soviet Consulate of New York City, a known contact of Vassili Zubilin, NKVD head in the United States, was transferred to Mexico City, and it was subsequently stated that meetings were held on eight occasions late at night in remote sections of Mexico City between Pavel Klarin and [REDACTED] (u)

The logical conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing circumstances is that the entire secret writing correspondence had been under the direction of Pavel Klarin and that the activities of this parallel related at least in part to the work of the NKVD. If this conclusion is correct then it is at least definitely indicated that Frank Jacson, the murderer of Trotsky, was not only of interest to the NKVD, but in addition was possibly an NKVD agent. (u)

SEAMEN COURIERS

During the meeting in April, 1943, between Steve Nelson and Vassili Zubilin, Nelson stated that between 30 and 45 Communist seamen on the West Coast were necessary to handle courier activities at that time between West Coast ports, Hawaii, Australia, and New Zealand. Although the East Coast courier situation was not discussed at this meeting it can be reasonably estimated that at least a similar number and possibly an appreciably greater number of reliable Communist seamen would be necessary to handle courier traffic across the Atlantic. Investigation in numerous cases involving Soviet and Communist activities has indicated that seamen have been used to transfer funds, to carry documents from the headquarters of one Communist Party to the headquarters of another and to carry correspondence between refugee Communists and their homelands. (u)

Due to the probability that any trusted Communist Party member in the National Maritime Union of America, CIO, the American Communications Association, CIO, the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, CIO, and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders, and Wipers Association could conceivably be used as a courier, only a few of the most outstanding examples are being mentioned herein.

[REDACTED] was born in Birmingham, Alabama, July 1, 1920, of Italian born parents. [REDACTED] has had a one year and a half college education.

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He is presently occupied as a seaman and his residence ashore is Jackson Heights, New York City. In February, 1943, Customs officials at Balboa Canal Zone reported that [REDACTED] had in his possession a letter from the Communist Party of Australia to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA. In September, 1943, [REDACTED] was found by Customs to be in the possession of two uncensored letters from leaders of the Communist Party of Italy in North Africa to Ambrosio Donini and Giuseppe Berti, refugee Italian Communists of considerable prominence in New York City. It is known that as a seaman [REDACTED] is continually entering and departing from United States ports and upon his arrival in the United States he is known to invariably contact leaders of the water front section of the Communist Party, USA. It is of considerable significance in connection with [REDACTED] to note that with regard to the letters in his possession addressed to Donini and Berti, these two Italian Communists have occupied until their recent return to Italy an extremely prominent position in Italian Communist circles in the Western Hemisphere and, in fact, are strongly indicated to have been involved in the activity of the Comintern Apparatus and its successor parallels. It is known that in communications with high leaders of the Communist Party, USA, Ambrosio Donini and Giuseppe Berti have described themselves as "the delegation of the Communist Party of Italy to North and South America." It appears entirely possible that Donini and Berti were among other things effectuating liaison between Italian Communists both in the United States and in many other countries and various Communist Parties of the Western Hemisphere. In this connection Berti and Donini were in constant communication for example with Mario Montagnana and Carlos Contreras (Jesus Sorremente Vidali). Both Montagnana and Contreras were long active in Mexico City and were considered the unquestioned leaders of the Italian Communist fraction in Mexico. In addition, their influence in Party affairs reportedly extended directly or indirectly to a number of other countries.

Mario Montagnana, generally considered the leader of the Italian Communist Party in Mexico is a brother-in-law of Palamiro Togliatti, the present head of the Italian Communist Party in Italy. Togliatti under the Comintern name "Ercoli" for many years was active on the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and according to some reports was a member of a committee appointed in the Soviet Union to carry on Comintern work after the formal disillusion of the Comintern in 1943. This committee reportedly included, in addition to Ercoli, Wilhelm Pieck, prominent refugee German Communist and present leader of the KPD (Communist Party of Germany).

Carlos Contreras whose true name is believed to be Jesus Sorremente Vidali was extremely active in the Spanish Civil War. According to many reports he is an agent of the NKVD. For a number of years he has been extremely active

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in Communist Party affairs in Mexico City and he was reportedly responsible for at least one purge in the leadership of the Communist Party of Mexico. Contreras also has frequently been reported to have been deeply involved in Terrorist activities in connection with the illegal Apparatus of the Comintern.

Both Ambrosio Donini and Giuseppe Berti departed from the United States for Italy in the fall of 1945. In the months prior to their departure they were extremely active in opposing the "Revisionist" policies of Earl Browder in his leadership of the Communist Political Association. Donini and Berti are known to have opposed Browder's policies bitterly apparently even before the published letter of the French Communist Party leader, Jacques Duclos, strongly attacking these policies forced the Communist Political Association leaders to review their position and eventually resulted in the summer of 1945 in the reconstruction of the Communist Political Association as the Communist Party, USA, and the ousting of Earl Browder as its leader for "Revisionism" and failure to follow proper Marxist - Leninist doctrine.

There are some indications that in 1945, Palmiro Togliatti, speaking both in his capacity as leader of the Italian Communist Party and by virtue of his long connection with the Communist International, dispatched a message to the United States opposing the policies of the Communist Political Association and Earl Browder specifically and suggested that they be drastically changed. It appears probable although it is not susceptible to direct proof that this message was transmitted by a Communist courier from Togliatti to Berti and Donini in New York who have recently made strong presentations to the national leadership of the Communist Political Association and in particular William Z. Foster, the present head of the reconstructed Communist Party, USA. It has not been definitely established whether this message, which it appears may have been transmitted by Togliatti, preceded or followed the publication of Jacques Duclos' article. It is known, however, that in the summer of 1945 Donini and Berti made strong presentations to William Z. Foster against the policies of the Communist Political Association. It is also known that prior to the publication of Duclos' article, Donini and Berti were in strong opposition to the policies of the CPA and Browder.

b7C [redacted], a Negro seaman and a member of the Communist Party, undertook to make a survey of conditions in European colonies in the Pacific area allegedly at the request of Earl Browder in the spring of 1944. [redacted] is reported to have stated that the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks have asked the Communist Party in the United States to make a survey of conditions in the Pacific European colonies, in North Africa, and in India.

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██████████ visited India and upon his return to the United States is alleged to have submitted a formal report concerning his observations to Earl Browder. Also in 1944 ██████████ contacted Communist leaders in New Caledonia where he made inquiries regarding labor unions and the racial situation. ██████████ is known also to have endeavored to compile data concerning Java. During his stay in New Caledonia he delivered to the Communist Party there a large package of Communist propaganda and reportedly promised to bring additional propaganda in the French language with him on his next voyage.

██████████ was thoroughly searched by Customs officials upon his return from New Caledonia, which search was reported by him to Rudie Lambert, then Vice President of the Communist Party in San Francisco County and at the time State Labor Director of the Communist Party. Lambert stated in connection with the Customs' searches of Communist seamen, "We should be very careful about advising the seamen. Our new people that go to sea are usually the ones that get into difficulty." Continuing and speaking of experienced Communist couriers Lambert stated, "They don't take notes, they don't go into joints, they come back with information. They don't do it obviously and if they know they are hot they take the letters and flush them out, get rid of them, do anything with them, but get rid of them and then report that they couldn't deliver them." Lambert further stated that in connection with the courier carrying of information, "The last thing I would do would be to put it down in writing. I do my darndest and if I couldn't remember it I wouldn't try to cover the whole world."

██████████, a merchant seaman and a Communist Party member since 1943, contacted the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, California, on two occasions in October, 1944. Upon his arrival in New York City shortly thereafter ██████████ visited the Soviet Consulate there on two occasions and on November 8, 1944, shipped out on a vessel bound for the Soviet Union. ██████████ was not known to be carrying any documents on his person. (S) (u)

██████████ is a member of the water front section of the Communist Party in New York City. He is known to have served as a courier carrying Communist literature on the North African run. Upon being interviewed by United States Navy officials at Oran, Algeria, ██████████ admitted that he was acting as a courier. ██████████ residence ashore is Brooklyn, New York. He is not known to have carried any material between foreign ports and the United States during 1945.

The above examples of Communist seamen couriers represent only very few of the known cases of courier activity. With the cessation of hostilities

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and the lessening of censorship activities the need for couriers has somewhat lessened. It is noted in this connection that censorship restrictions have been relaxed or entirely removed in the United States and throughout the British Empire. Also in most of the countries in Europe in which the Communist Party is primarily interested, with the exception of course of Spain and Portugal, the local Communist Parties are well established and powerful and consequently can avail themselves of other means of communication.

As the restrictions on general travel of civilians are relaxed, air transportation between the United States and the rest of the world will make courier activity relatively simple and expeditious. As the speed of travel gradually approaches the speed of communications the effectiveness of and the difficulties presented by such courier operations increase in direct proportion.

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I N D E X

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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I N D E X

[REDACTED]
Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Abt, John B.

[REDACTED]
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Agriculture Department
Agitation and Propaganda
Organization (AGITROP)
"Al" aka "Albert"

[REDACTED]
All Union Communist Party
of Bolsheviks
(The Communist Party of the
Soviet Union - Bolshevik)

[REDACTED]
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America, CIO

[REDACTED]
"Amerasia"
American Communications
Association, CIO
American-Russian Institute
Amtorg Trading Corporation
"Arthur"

Balboa Canal Zone
Baines, Joseph Fels

[REDACTED]
Bayer, Ted
Becht, Max
Bedacht, Max
Bell Aircraft Company
Berger, Hans
Berkman, Raissa (Irene)
Berti, Giuseppe
Biberman, Herbert
Bittelmacher, Uscher
Bittelman, Alexander
Bloch, Louis S.
Bloomfield, Samuel

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
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Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
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"Daily Worker"
Diolas, Jacques
[Lipgov, Vassili Georgievich] (C)
Donini, Ambrosio
Dosenberg, Nicholas

"Edwards"
Eisler, Gerhart
Eisler, Hans
[REDACTED]

"Ercoli"

Farm Research, Inc.
Federal Communications Commission
Felia, Johan
Flato, Charles S.
Folkoff, Isaac
[Fomitchov] (C)(u)
Foreign Agents Registration Act
Foreign Economic Administration
Foster, William L.
French Supply Co.

[Garanin, Fedor Alexeevich] (C)(u)
Gitlow, Benjamin
Glauser, Harold
Gold, Mike
Goldberger, Alexander
Goldberger, Emerich
Goldin, Eva
Golos, Jacob M. (Jacob Raisin)
Granich, Grace
Granich, Max
[Gromov, Anatoli Borisovich] (C)(u)
Guzenko, Igor Sergeia

[REDACTED]

Harris, Lament Upham
Hayden, Sterling,
was. John Hamilton
Hillman, Sidney
Hiss, Alger
Hiss, Donald
Hiss, Priscilla
Hochberg, Gatzel
was. Hochberg, George
Hochberg, Joe

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Intercontinent News Corporation
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Jacson, Frank
(Jacques Marnard Vandendreschd)
Jaffe, Philip Jacob
Japanese Communists
Jefferson School of Social Science(N.Y.)
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
Jublonsky, Max
Justice Department

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[Kheifets, Gregori Markovich] (C)(u)

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[REDACTED]

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[Klarin, Pavel] (C)(u)

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[Khlopkova, Olga] (C)(u)

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[Kossarev, Gregori] (C)(u)

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[Kravchenko, Victor] (C)(u)

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[Kuzan, Felix] (C)(u)

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Kweit, Nathan William

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Labor Department
Labour Progressive Party of Canada
LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties
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Lamport, Charles

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Lamport, Max

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Lawson, John Howard

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Lenin School

(University of the Communist
International)

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Lovestone, J.

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[Lukianov, Serguei Grigorievich] (C)(u)

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Marine Workers Industrial Union
(Communist organization
Marshall, Charles
Marshall, John
Marxist-Leninist doctrine

[REDACTED]
Mikhailov, Pavel (S)(u)
Military-Naval Information Service
Miller, James Walter, was.,
Victor Milo, A. Victor, Solomon
Margolin, James W. Millaw

[REDACTED]
Milshtein, One. was. Milsky (S)(u)
Milsky, Mikhail
Minton, Bruce
Mironov, Vassili D. (S)(u)
Mission of USSR in Canada
Montagnana, Mario
"Morgen Freiheit"
Morris, George
Morros, Boris

National Congress of Industrial
Organizations - Washington, D. C.
National Labor Relations Board
National Maritime Union of America, CIO
Nelson, Steve
"New Masses"
"New York Herald Tribune"
"New York Journal American"
[NKVD] (S)(u)
North, Joseph
Nye Committee

Office of Postal Censorship
Office of Price
Administration
Office of Strategic Services
Office of War Information
[OGPU] (S)(u)
(The predecessor organization
of the NKVD)
Ovakimian, Gaik Basalovich (S)(u)

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Page, Charles Albert

Pavlov, Vitali (S)(u)

Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs (S)(u)

People's Radio Foundation, Inc.

"Peoples World"

Perlow, Nathan

Perlo, Victor

Peters, J.

Piek, Wilhelm

"Political Affairs"

"Political Section"

Pressman, Lee

Raisin, Jacob

Rappaport, Mordecai, was

Rappaport, Maurice

Rappaport, Morris

Rapaport, Isaac Mardici

Fox, John

"Rapp"

Reconstruction Finance Committee

Red Army Intelligence (S)(u)

Richards, Albert Henry

Rogov, Lt. Col. Vassili (S)(u)

Sabath, H. M.

Saragov, General Ilia (S)(u)

Schavchenko, Andrei Ivanovich (S)(u)

Schneiderman, William

Schonwald, Lillian

Semenov, Markovich (S)(u)

Serov, Mikhail V.

Service, John Stewart

Silver, Anne

Silver, Sophie

Silverman, Abraham George

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"Social Worker"
Soifer, Jacob
Soviet Embassy in Mexico
Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada
Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.
Soviet Government
Soviet Government Purchasing Commission
Soviet Intelligence
Spanish Civil War
Spilberg, Isadore
Stalin, Joseph
State Department
Stevens, Alexander (J. Peters)
Strong, Anna Louise

[Tarasov, Leonid] (C)(u)
Technical Information Center
[REDACTED]
Time Magazine
Togliatti, Palamiro
Trachtenberg, Alexander
Treasury Department
Trotsky, Leon (Lev Davidovich Bronstein)

[REDACTED]
United American Spanish Aid Committee
United Nations Conference - London, England
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration
United Radio, Electrical and Machine
Workers of America-CIO
United States Embassy - Paris, France
U. S. Service and Shipping Company, N.Y.C.

Vandendreschd, Jacques Marnard
Vidali, Jesus Sorromente (Carlos Contreras)
[REDACTED] (C)(u)

War Manpower Commission
War Production Board
Ware, Harold
Weiner, William
White, Harry Dexter
Wicks, Harry
Williamson, John
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Winter, Carl

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Witt, Nathan
World Tourist Inc.
Wu, Tung Pi

Zabotin, Col. Nikolai
Zubilin, Elizabeta Yurevna
Zubilin, Vassili Mikhailovich was
Zarubin, Vassili
Luchenko, Vassili
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